DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

File NR: CS4-02398CTCL@32
WR Doc ID: 4551338

State of Washington Report of Examination for Water Right Change

PRIORITY DATE	WATER RIGHT NUMBER
June 30, 1865	S4-84825-J

MAILING ADDRESS
Gary R. & Judith McInnis 14200 McInnis Lane Yakima, WA 98903

Total Quantity Authorized for Diversion

DIVERSION RATE	UNITS	ANNUAL QUANTITY (AC-FT/YR)
0.01[1]	CFS	2.03[1]

Purpose

PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE (mm/dd)
Irrigation of 1.18 acres	04/15 – 07/10

Source Location

COUNTY	WATERBODY	TRIBUTARY TO	WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA
Yakima	Hatton Creek	Ahtanum Creek	37-Yakima

SOURCE FACILITY/DEVICE	PARCEL	TWN	RNG	SEC	QQ Q	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
Point of Diversion	171209-41412	12 N.	17 E.	9	NE SE	-120.69370	46.54188

Datum: NAD83/WGS84

Place of Use (See Attachment 1)

PARCELS (NOT LISTED FOR SERVICE AREAS)

171209-41405

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AUTHORIZED PLACE OF USE

Lot 1 of Short Plat 86-71, except the S 165.22 feet, being within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. (Parcel No. 171209-41405), Answer No. 15.

Proposed Works

Water from Hatton Creek is used to fill a small pond, which is then pumped into mainlines and applied to the applicant's land via sprinklers.

[1] When water is available in excess of that needed to satisfy all confirmed water rights both on and off the Yakama Reservation and any water needed to satisfy the Yakama Nation's minimum instream flow right for fish and other aquatic life, an additional 0.01 cubic feet per second, 0.59 acre-feet per year can be diverted.

Development Schedule

BEGIN PROJECT	COMPLETE PROJECT	PUT WATER TO FULL USE
Begun	Complete	Complete

Washington State Department of Ecology's (Ecology) findings as documented by this water right change decision are based on the Schedule of Water Rights presented in the Conditional Final Order, Subbasin No. 23, issued April 15, 2009 by the Yakima County Superior Court, and the current Acquavella Draft Schedule of Rights, which is periodically updated when changes are made by the Court. Ecology's decision is subject to any subsequent determination made by the Court, including the Final Decree in *Department of Ecology v. Acquavella*. Any changes to this water right made by the Court will be reflected on the final certificate of adjudicated water right, which will issue subsequent to entry of the Final Decree in *Department of Ecology v. Acquavella*.

Measurement of Water Use

How often must water use be measured?	Weekly
How often must water use data be reported to Ecology?	Annually (Jan 31)
What volume should be reported?	Total Annual Volume
What rate should be reported?	Annual Peak Rate of Diversion (CFS)

Measurements, Monitoring, Metering, and Reporting
An approved measuring device must be installed and maintained for each of the sources identified by this water right in accordance with the rule "Requirements for Measuring and Reporting Water Use," WAC 173-173.

WAC 173-173 describes the requirements for data accuracy, device installation and operation, and information reporting. It also allows a water user to petition the Department of Ecology for modifications to some of the requirements.

Recorded water use data shall be submitted via the Internet. To set up an Internet reporting account, contact the Central Regional Office. If you do not have Internet access, you can still submit hard copies by contacting the Central Regional Office for forms to submit your water use data.

* Nothing here is intended to address anything about any party's duties or rights to regulate water use in Ahtanum Basin.

Provisions

A. This water right may only initiate a call on junior rights when the quantity of water available at the confirmed point of diversion is sufficient to exercise the right.

B. Department of Fish and Wildlife Requirement(s)
The intake(s) must be screened in accordance with Department of Fish and Wildlife screening criteria (pursuant to RCW 77.57.010, RCW 77.57.070, and RCW 77.57.040). Contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way N, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, attention: Habitat Program, Phone: (360) 902-2534 if you have questions about screening criteria, or call (509) 575-2104 for the Yakima Construction Shop to obtain technical assistance for your project.
http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/planning/screening/

C. Easement and Right-of-Way

Where the water source and/or water transmission facilities are not wholly located upon land owned by the applicant, issuance of a water right change authorization by this department does not convey a right of access to, or other right to use, land which the applicant does not legally possess. Obtaining such a right is a private matter between applicant and owner of that land.

D. Schedule and Inspections

Department of Ecology personnel, upon presentation of proper credentials, will have access at reasonable times, to the project location, and to inspect at reasonable times, records of water use, wells, diversions, measuring devices, and associated distribution systems for compliance with water law.

Finding of Facts

Upon reviewing the investigator's report, I find all facts, relevant and material to the subject application, have been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, I find the change of water right as recommended will not be detrimental to existing rights or the public welfare.

Therefore, I ORDER approval of Application No. CS4-02398CTCL@32, subject to existing rights and the provisions specified above.

Your Right To Appeal

This Decision may be appealed pursuant to RCW 34.05.514(3), RCW 90.03.210(2), and Pretrial Order No. 12 entered in *State of Washington, Department of Ecology v. James Acquavella, et al.*, Yakima County Superior Court No. 77-2-01484-5 (the general adjudication of surface water rights in the Yakima River Basin). The person to whom this Decision is issued, if he or she wishes to file an appeal, must file the notice of appeal with the Yakima County Superior Court **within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Decision**. Appeals must be filed with the Superior Court Clerk's Office, Yakima County Superior Court, 128 North 2nd Street, Yakima WA 98901, RE: Yakima River Adjudication. Appeals must be served in accordance with Pretrial Order No. 12, Section III ("Appeals Procedures"). The content of the notice of appeal must conform to RCW 34.05.546. Specifically, the notice of appeal must include:

- The name and mailing address of the appellant.
- Name and address of the appellant's attorney, if any.
- The name and address of the Department of Ecology.
- The specific application number of the decision being appealed.
- A copy of the decision.
- A brief explanation of Ecology's decision.
- Identification of persons who were parties in any adjudicative proceedings that led to Ecology's decision.
- Facts that demonstrate the appellant is entitled to obtain judicial review.
- The appellant's reasons for believing that relief should be granted, and a request for relief, specifying the type and extent of relief requested.

The "parties of record" who must be served with copies of the notice of appeal under RCW 34.05.542(3) are limited to the applicant of the decision subject to appeal, Ecology and the Office of the Attorney General.

All others receiving notice of this Decision, who wish to file an appeal, must file the appeal with the Yakima County Superior Court within **thirty** (**30) days of the date the Order was mailed.** The appeal must be filed in the same manner as described above.

Signed at Union Gap, Washington, this _____ day of _____, 2016.

_____

Trevor Hutton, Section Manager
Water Resources Program
Central Regional Office

To find laws and agency rules visit the Washington State Legislature Website: http://www1.leg.wa.gov/CodeReviser.

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology Water Resources Program at 360-407-6872. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT
Jacquelyn Metcalfe, Department of Ecology
Water Right Control Number CS4-02398CTCL@32
S4-84825-J

BACKGROUND

Description and Purpose of Requested Change

On June 11, 2008, Robert M. and Donna McInnis filed an application with the Washington State Department of Ecology to change the point of diversion under Court Claim No. 02398 in *The State of Washington, Department of Ecology v. James J. Acquavella, et al. (Acquavella)* to a point downstream on Hatton Creek. The application was accepted and assigned control No. CS4-02398CTCL@32. On October 23, 2013, the application was assigned to Gary R. & Judith McInnis.

This change in point of diversion (POD) is being requested by the applicant and many other Subbasin 23 claimants because they were no longer using the POD confirmed in the 1925 *Achepohl Decree*. Thus, the Court requested that the claimants apply to Ecology to seek authorization to change their PODs from the POD confirmed in the *Achepohl Decree* to the location currently in use. This application and many others were submitted to Ecology to satisfy this request of the Court. WAC 173-152-050(2)(b) allows Ecology to prioritize applications ahead of other competing applications.

Table 1: EXISTING Water Right Attributes

Water Right Owner:	Gary R. McInnis & Judith McInnis
Priority Date:	June 30, 1865
Place of Use:	Lot 1 of Short Plat 86-71, except the S 165.22 feet, being within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. (Parcel No. 171209-41405), Answer No. 15.

County	Waterbody	Tributary To	WRIA
Yakima	Hatton Creek	Ahtanum Creek	37-Yakima

Purpose	Rate	Unit	Ac-ft/yr	Begin Season	End Season
Irrigation of 1.18 acres	0.01[1]	CFS	2.03[1]	April 15	July 10

Source Name	Parcel	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Longitude	Latitude
Hatton Creek	17120931001	12 N.	17 E.	9	NE SW	-120.69982	46.54262

CFS = Cubic Feet per Second; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area; E.W.M. = East of the Willamette Meridian; Datum in NAD83/WGS84.

[1] When water is available in excess of that needed to satisfy all confirmed water rights both on and off the Yakama Reservation and any water needed to satisfy the Yakama Nation's minimum instream flow right for fish and other aquatic life, an additional 0.01 cubic feet per second, 0.59 acre-feet per year can be diverted.

Table 2: REQUESTED Water Right Attributes

Water Right Owner:	Gary R. McInnis & Judith McInnis
Priority Date:	June 30, 1865
Place of Use:	Lot 1 of Short Plat 86-71, except the S 165.22 feet, being within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. (Parcel No. 171209-41405), Answer No. 15.

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Source Name	Parcel	Twp	Rng	Sec	QQ Q	Longitude	Latitude
Hatton Creek	171209-41412	12 N.	17 E.	9	NE SE	120.96370	46.54188

CFS = Cubic Feet per Second; Ac-ft/yr = Acre-feet per year; Sec. = Section; QQ Q = Quarter-quarter of a section; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area; E.W.M. = East of the Willamette Meridian; Datum in NAD83/WGS84.

Legal Requirements for Requested Change

The following is a list of requirements that must be met prior to authorizing the proposed change in point of diversion:

Public Notice

Public Notice of the application was given in the Yakima Herald-Republic on March 27 and April 3, 2015. No letters of protest or comments were received during the 30-day protest period.

Consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife

Ahtanum change applications were presented to the Yakima River Basin Water Transfer Working Group (WTWG) during monthly meetings from February 26, 2007 through October 1, 2007. The Department of Fish and Wildlife participates in the WTWG. Ecology received an April 16, 2007 letter from the Department of Fish and Wildlife stating their primary concern is that each respective water right holder and landowner complies with rules and regulation for the installation of fish screening devices in the state of Washington.

[1] When water is available in excess of that needed to satisfy all confirmed water rights both on and off the Yakama Reservation and any water needed to satisfy the Yakama Nation's minimum instream flow right for fish and other aquatic life, an additional 0.01 cubic feet per second, 0.59 acre-feet per year can be diverted.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

A water right application is subject to a SEPA threshold determination (i.e., an evaluation whether there are likely to be significant adverse environmental impacts) if any one of the following conditions are met:

- It is a surface water right application for more than 1 cubic foot per second (cfs), unless that project is for agricultural irrigation, in which case the threshold is increased to 50 cfs, so long as that irrigation project will not receive public subsidies.
- It is a groundwater right application for more than 2,250 gallons per minute (gpm).
- It is an application that, in combination with other water right applications for the same project, collectively exceed the amounts above.
- It is a part of a larger proposal that is subject to SEPA for other reasons (e.g., the need to obtain other permits that are not exempt from SEPA).
- It is part of a series of exempt actions that, together, trigger the need to do a threshold determination, as defined under WAC 197-11-305.

Because this application does not meet any of these conditions, it is categorically exempt from SEPA and a threshold determination is not required.

Water Resources Statutes and Case Law

RCW 90.03.360 requires metering of all water users within fish critical basins. The Yakima River has been designated a fish critical basin. RCW 77.55.320, RCW 77.55.040, and RCW 77.55.070 require all diversions from surface waters of the state to be screened to protect fish.

RCW 90.03.380(1) provides that a water right that has been put to beneficial use may be changed. The point of diversion (POD), place of use, and purpose of use may be changed if it would not result in harm or injury to other water rights.

The Washington Supreme Court has held that the Department of Ecology (Ecology), when processing an application for change or transfer of water right is required to make a tentative determination of the extent and validity of the right. This is necessary to establish whether a water right is eligible for change (*R.D. Merrill Co. v. PCHB*, 137 Wn.2d 118, 969 P.2d 458 (1999); *Okanogan Wilderness League v. Town of Twisp*, 133 Wn.2d 769, 947 P.2d 732 (1997)). It is not within Ecology's authority to adjudicate or make a final determination of the extent and validity of any water right or claim to a water right, only the Superior Court has such authority.

INVESTIGATION

In considering this application the investigation included, but was not limited to research and review of:

- The State Water Code.
- Report of the Court Concerning the Water Rights for Subbasin No. 23 (Ahtanum Creek).
- Supplemental Report of the Court Concerning the Water Rights for Subbasin No. 23 (Ahtanum Creek).
- Stream flow data.
- Existing water rights on file for the water system and other recorded water rights in the vicinity.

- Notes from site visit conducted by Ecology staff Mark Dunbar and Jacquelyn Metcalfe, with Ahtanum Irrigation District Stream Patrolman George Marshall present on February 24, 2015.
- Topographic and local area maps.
- Aerial photographs of the site (2011 and 2013).
- Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Ahtanum Creek Watershed Restoration Program (June 2005).

The property is located within the Ahtanum Creek Subbasin No. 23, approximately 17 miles upstream from the confluence of Ahtanum Creek and the Yakima River. Decades of development in the subbasin have resulted in large tracts of property being divided, subdivided, and transferred to new ownership. The division of land into smaller parcels has made the use of private irrigation ditches impractical or impossible in most cases. With the advancement of technology and new materials available, land owners and irrigators have gradually changed their irrigation practices from gravity fed surface diversions and ditches to pumps located on the owner's property, and pressurized sprinkler systems. The change from gravity fed diversions to pressurized systems naturally resulted in a change in location of the point of diversion, which in many cases went undocumented.

The Yakima Superior Court in *The Conditional Final Order* (CFO) dated April 15, 2009 confirmed to Gary R. & Judith McInnis a right of 0.01 cfs, 2.03 ac-ft/yr for the irrigation of 1.18 acres with a June 30, 1865 priority date. The place of use lies within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. It further provided when water is available in excess of that needed to satisfy all confirmed water rights both on and off the Yakama Reservation and any water needed to satisfy the Yakama Nation's minimum instream flow right for fish and other aquatic life, an additional 0.01 cfs, 0.59 acre-feet per year can be diverted.

The CFO describes the confirmed point of diversion within the SE¼NE¼SW¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. The applicant proposes to change the authorized location of the point of diversion to its current, actual position, which is located in the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. The new location is approximately 2400 feet downstream on Hatton Creek from the confirmed point of diversion on Hatton Creek. Hatton and Bachelor Creeks are tributaries to Ahtanum Creek.

The CFO includes a schedule of rights which describes the Court's findings for each surface water claim it confirmed within the Ahtanum Creek subbasin (Subbasin 23). Subsequent to its filing in 2009, the CFO was appealed. The CFO was remanded by the Washington Supreme Court to Yakima County Superior Court.

Ecology is using the Court's schedule of rights for its analysis of potential detriment or injury to existing rights that could result from the proposed change of point of diversion. The Schedule of Rights is periodically updated when changes are adopted by the Court.

History of Water Use

Legal History

There is a long history of legal actions concerning water rights in the Ahtanum Creek drainage. Water right claimants can be divided into two major groups which have historically asserted the right to use water on Ahtanum Creek:

- Property owners on non-tribal land north of the creek (northside users).
- Property owners and the Yakama Nation on land south of the creek (southside users).

At least six legal proceedings have influenced the allocation of water rights on Ahtanum Creek:[2]

1. 1855 Treaty with the Yakama Nation
2. 1897 *Benton v. Johncox*
3. 1908 "Code Agreement"
4. 1925 *State of Washington v. Annie Wiley Achepohl et al.*
5. 1947 *United States v. Ahtanum Irrigation District*
6. 1977 – Currently in progress; *State of Washington Department of Ecology v. James J. Acquavella, et al.*

State of Washington Department of Ecology v. James J. Acquavella, et al. (Acquavella)

The *Acquavella* adjudication began in 1977 and is still in progress at the time of this writing. *Acquavella* is an adjudication of all surface water rights and claims within the entire Yakima River drainage basin, which includes 31 subbasins. The Ahtanum Creek drainage basin is Subbasin No. 23. Ahtanum is the last of the 31 subbasin proceedings in need of completion before a final decree for *Acquavella* can be issued by the Superior Court.

Due to the complex legal history of the Ahtanum Subbasin No. 23, the court established four criteria that must be met when evaluating the validity of Ahtanum claims:

1. The claimant's predecessor must have been a signatory to the *1908 Code Agreement*.
2. The claimant's predecessor must have participated in the 1925 *Achepohl* proceeding and must have provided evidence of compliance with state law.
3. The claimant, or their predecessor, must have filed an answer in *Ahtanum II*.
4. The claimant, or their predecessor, must have shown that water was beneficially used on the property after 1964, when *United States v. Ahtanum Irrigation District Civil Cause No. 312* was finalized by the *Pope Decree*.

The Court concluded that it needed to adhere to both the 1964 *Pope Decree* and the 1925 *Achepohl* proceeding. Keeping that in mind, when the Court evaluated claims where *Achepohl* certificates authorized more irrigated acreage than found in the *Pope Decree*, the Court awarded a junior water right for the difference, provided there was no evidence of abandonment or relinquishment. A junior right, in this case, had the same priority date as the senior portion of the right and, as stated in the Report of the Court (ROC), "…can only be exercised when the flow in Ahtanum Creek exceeds 62.59 cubic feet per second and no uses, including potential storage, are being made of the excess by water right holders on the reservation." The Court later revised its decision concerning junior rights and concluded that junior rights cannot be confirmed.

Ahtanum Creek Subbasin

The Ahtanum Creek system is complex. According to the June 2005 Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Ahtanum Creek Watershed Restoration Program, the Ahtanum Creek Subbasin can be described as three different reaches. First, the upper reach consists of the North and South Forks of Ahtanum Creek which flow to their confluence near Tampico. The upper reach flows through a

[2] History taken from *Report of the Court Concerning the Water Rights for the Subbasin 23 (Ahtanum Creek) Volume 48 – Part 1*; "b. Legal History" pp. 36-39; Yakima County Superior Court Cause No. 77-2-01484-5; January 31, 2002.

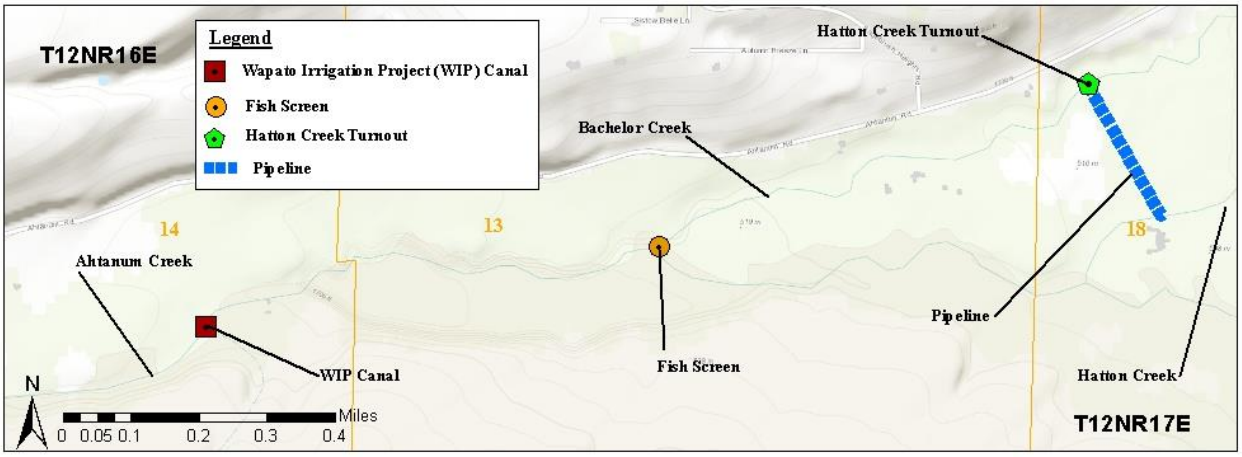
combination of managed forest land (North Fork) and tribal land (South Fork). Second, the middle reach begins at the confluence of the North and South Forks and flows to Wiley City. And third, the lower reach starts at Wiley City and flows to confluence with the Yakima River. The majority of irrigation occurs in the middle and lower reaches of the creek, where pasture and hay are the predominant irrigated crops. The middle and lower reaches of Ahtanum Creek are made up of the main channel and two regulated side channels known as Bachelor Creek and Hatton Creek.

Ahtanum Irrigation District

It is important to understand the current relationship between the above mentioned channels in order to make sound determinations on changes in points of diversion in the Ahtanum system. Many of the irrigation water rights confirmed by the Court are diverted from the smaller channels of Bachelor Creek and Hatton Creek. These two creeks have historically been considered side channels of Ahtanum Creek, first originating from Ahtanum Creek, and then later joining back up to the main channel at two different points downstream.

In the early 1990s, Ahtanum Irrigation District (AID) physically combined the origination points of both Bachelor and Hatton Creeks and placed a head gate with a large fish screen just downstream of the location where the channel splits (Figure 1). The fish screen is located approximately 2500 feet east and 2350 feet south of the northwest corner of Section 13, being within the SW¼NW¼ of Section 13, T. 12 N., R. 16 E.W.M. This point is located approximately 3500 feet downstream from the Wapato Irrigation Project (WIP) canal, which is the point of diversion used for the water users on the Yakama Reservation. Once water flows through the fish screen, it continues through a common channel for approximately 3800 feet, where there is a continuous-head orifice turnout, which serves as the origination point of Hatton Creek. This point is located approximately 200 feet east and 1400 feet south from the northwest corner of Section 18, being within the SW¼NW¼ of Section 18, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. From this point water is diverted though a pipeline, in a southeasterly direction, approximately 700-800 feet under a pasture where it is discharged into the natural flow channel of Hatton Creek.

Figure 1: Fish screen & origination point overview.



Fish passage barriers are located on the lower reaches of Hatton and Bachelor Creeks just upstream from Ahtanum Creek. Although the fish passage barriers exist, Washington State Department of Fish

and Wildlife Instream Flow biologist Paul LaRiviere found many fish species present in both Bachelor and Hatton Creeks.

The AID manages the distribution of water among Bachelor, Hatton, and Ahtanum Creeks at the headgate. AID does not hold any water rights, or own any ditches. AID regulates the flow among the three creeks and then manages the diversions of its patrons along the creeks to ensure the priority system is followed.

Proposed Use

The applicant is proposing to change the point of diversion confirmed by the Court to a location approximately 2400 feet downstream on Hatton Creek. The proposed point of diversion is approximately 2400 feet east and 1700 feet north of the southwest corner of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. No other change to the water right is proposed.

Other Water Rights Appurtenant to the Proposed Place of Use

Table 3: Water Rights Appurtenant to POU

Water Right Document No.	Priority Date	Instantaneous Quantity (CFS or GPM)	Annual Quantity (AF/YR)	Purpose(s) of Use	Point of Diversion or Withdrawal
GWC-05757-A	June 30, 1865	25 gpm	3.6	Domestic Supply	Well

Ground water certificate GWC-05757-A is owned by the McInnis' and authorizes the continuous withdrawal of 25 gpm, 3.6 ac/yr for the purpose of domestic supply for up to 2 homes.

Hydrologic/Hydrogeologic Evaluation

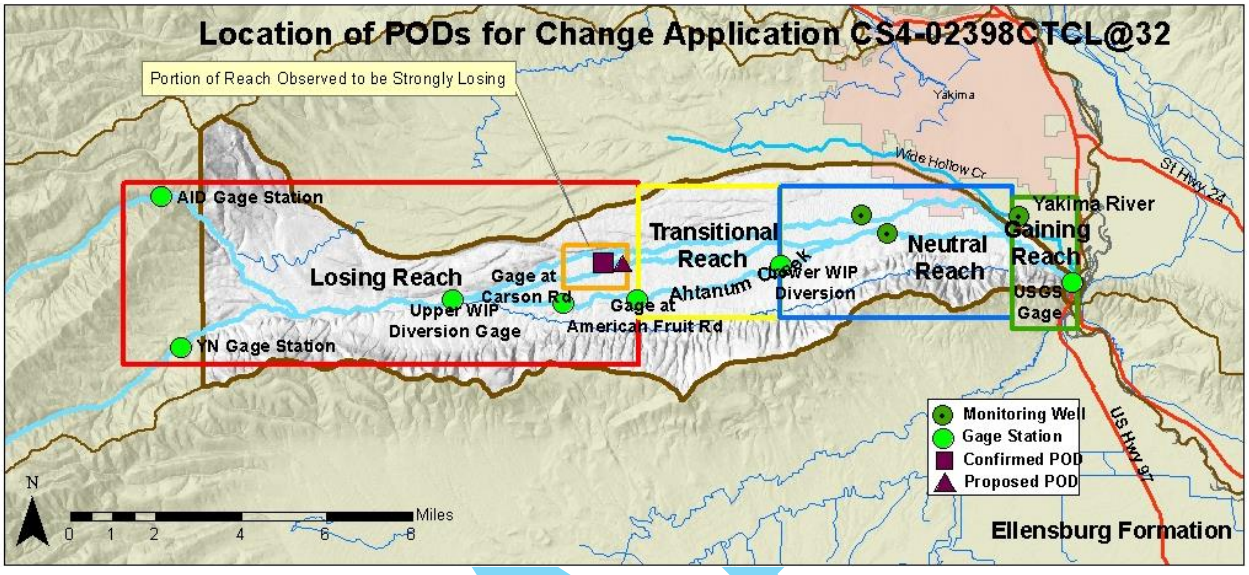
For the purpose of this evaluation, the region of interest extends from the Yakama Nation and Ahtanum Irrigation District gaging stations (Figure 2) to the confluence of Ahtanum Creek with the Yakima River. Previous studies (Foxworthy, 1962; Golder, 2004) have established general classifications regarding the losing/gaining tendency for each of the stream reaches in the Ahtanum Creek watershed. Briefly, a losing reach indicates that the stream has a tendency to discharge water to the aquifer over a given reach. A gaining reach occurs when groundwater is discharging or adding water to a creek over a specific reach.

The tendency for each reach to lose or gain was determined by quantifying differences in flows between measurement points, after accounting for diversions. The primary measurement points were on Ahtanum Creek at the Yakama Nation Gage Station, the Ahtanum Irrigation District Gage Station, Wapato Irrigation Project Diversion, Carson Road, American Fruit Road, and the USGS Gage at Union Gap (Figure 2). Limited or incomplete data is available for each of these gages.

Golder (2004) compiled and compared four years of available data. Golder's study indicated a consistent losing reach between the North Fork and South Fork gage stations and American Fruit Road.

Between Carson Road and American Fruit Road, a loss of 2 cfs was observed during the summer and fall (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Hydrologic properties of Ahtanum Creek stream reaches from March through July.



Limited gage data is available on Bachelor Creek and Hatton Creeks; George Marshall (2015, via personal communication) indicated that the reach between Carson Road and Marks Road on Bachelor Creek and Hatton Creeks took longer to "fill" early in the irrigation season, than other areas in the stream reach (Orange Box, Figure 2). Based on shared depositional history and geologic environment, the tendency for Bachelor Creek and Hatton Creeks to gain or lose water over a given reach is expected to be similar to Ahtanum Creek.

During the irrigation season, Ahtanum Creek transitions from losing to neutral/gaining, east of Marks Road. Golder (2004) indicated that much of the lower portion of the watershed is a neutral reach, however Foxworthy (1962) suggested that the gaining portion may extend further west. The actual timing and location of the transition from losing to neutral is not fixed. It's dependent on creek flow (and stage or elevation) relative to the groundwater levels.

In the reach between American Fruit Road Gage and the lower WIP diversion, Golder (2004) identified measured stream gains in the spring and losses in the summer. The neutral and gaining reaches were not extensively discussed in Golder (2004). However, monitoring well data compiled by Foxworthy (1962) provides information regarding the seasonal depth to groundwater in the alluvial aquifer. Alluvial aquifer wells located in the neutral reach have a hydrograph with a slight seasonal variation. For example, the monitoring wells in the neutral reach (Circle with a dot, Figure 2) had a 2 to 3 feet variation over the year. Groundwater depth ranged from 2.5 to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs). The monitoring well located in the gaining reach (Circle with a dot, Figure 2) had a groundwater depth of approximately 2 feet bgs and +/-1 foot of variation. The similarity between stream and groundwater elevation support the observation that the eastern portion of the watershed is a gaining reach.

Impairment Considerations

This water right has been historically managed by AID based on the priority class system established in *Achepohl* and will be required to do so within the priority scheme under the forthcoming *Acquavella Decree*. This water right is subject to regulation when water is unavailable for water rights with a priority date senior to 1865.

There are two PODs located in the intervening reach (Table 4). Ahtanum, Bachelor, and Hatton Creeks are characterized as losing streams within the reach between the authorized and proposed points of diversion. Therefore, there may be less water available at the proposed POD than there was at the authorized POD. Because water availability is expected to be less reliable further downstream, generally an unconditional approval of a POD further downstream on a losing reach would place an additional burden on relatively junior upstream users by "calling" them more frequently.

Table 4: PODs in the Intervening Reach

Water Right Document No.	Application Change No.	Priority Date	Current Source	Proposed Source
S4-84888-J	N/A	June 30, 1865	Hatton Creek	N/A
S4-84915-J	N/A	June 30, 1868	Hatton Creek	N/A

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with 90.03 RCW, the author makes a tentative determination that the water right confirmed under this portion of Court Claim No. 02398 with a priority date of June 30, 1865, represents a valid water right that authorizes the diversion of up to 0.01 cfs from April 15 through July 10, up to 2.03 acre-feet per year of water from Hatton Creek to irrigate 1.18 acres.

Based on reviewing 2011 and 2013 aerial photos, it appears the entire 1.18-acre POU has been irrigated since the Court confirmed this claim in the 2009 CFO.

Approval of this change to the POD as conditioned will not cause impairment.

Approval of this change to the POU will not enhance the subject right.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above investigation and conclusions, I recommend that this request for a change in the point of diversion be approved in the amounts and within the limitations listed below and subject to the provisions listed above.

Purpose of Use and Authorized Quantities

The amount of water recommended is a maximum limit and the water user may only use that amount of water within the specified limit that is reasonable and beneficial:

- 0.01 cubic feet per second[1]
- 2.03 acre-feet per year[1]
- Irrigation of 1.18 acres from April 15 through July 10

Point of Diversion:

Within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M., Parcel No. 171209-41405.

Place of Use:

Lot 1 of Short Plat 86-71, except the S 165.22 feet, being within the NE¼SE¼ of Section 9, T. 12 N., R. 17 E.W.M. (Parcel No. 171209-41412), Answer No. 15.

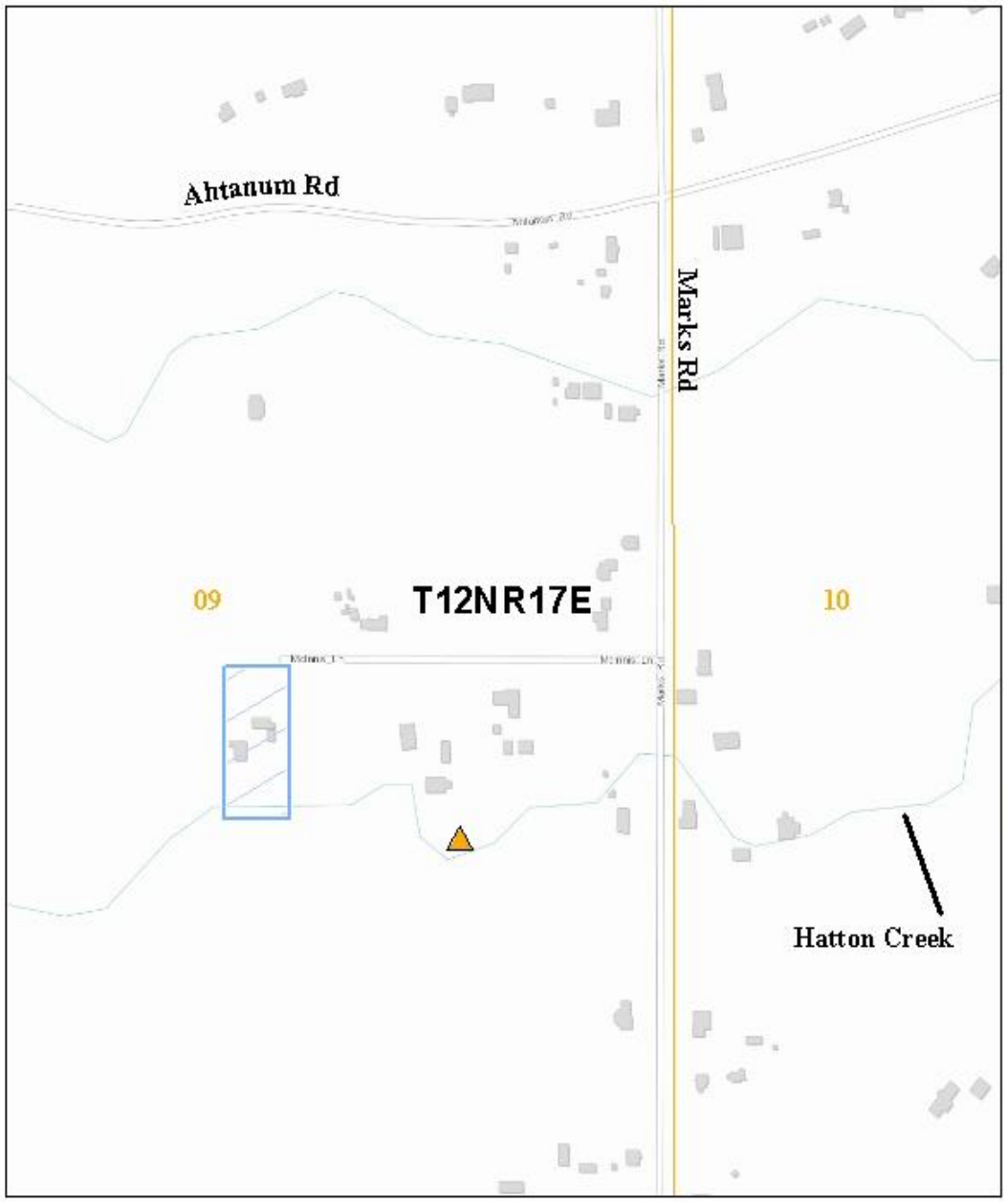
_____ _____

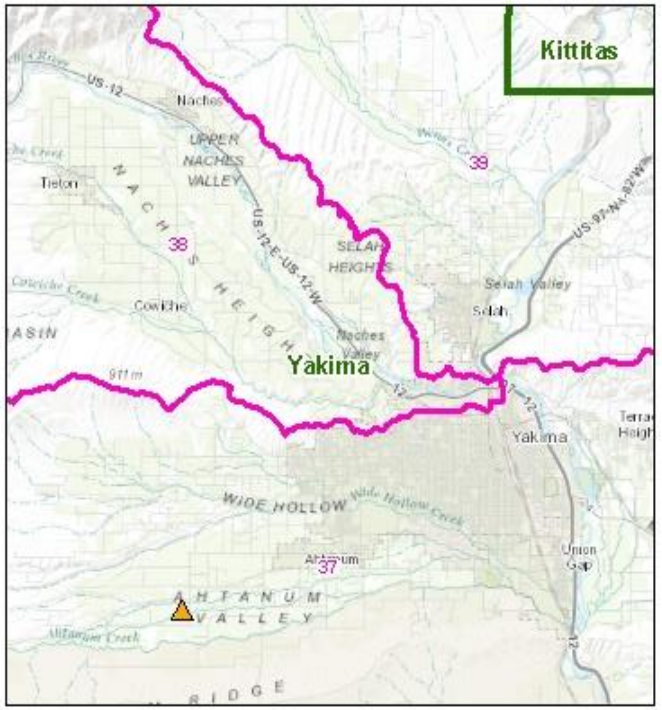
Jacquelyn Metcalfe, Permit Writer *Date*

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology Water Resources Program at 360-407-6872. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

[1] When water is available in excess of that needed to satisfy all confirmed water rights both on and off the Yakama Reservation and any water needed to satisfy the Yakama Nation's minimum instream flow right for fish and other aquatic life, an additional 0.01 cubic feet per second, 0.59 acre-feet per year can be diverted.

Gary & Judith McInnis
CS4-02398CTCL@32
T12N/R17E
WRIA 37 - Yakima





Basemap ESRI US Topographic Maps

Legend

- Authorized Place of Use
- Authorized Point of Diversion
- Townships
- Sections
- WRIA
- Counties

Basemap ESRI US Topographic Maps

0 230 460 920 1,380 1,840 Feet

Map Date: 2/25/2016

Comment:
Place of use and source locations are as defined within the Report of Examination cover sheet for the document identified in the header above.